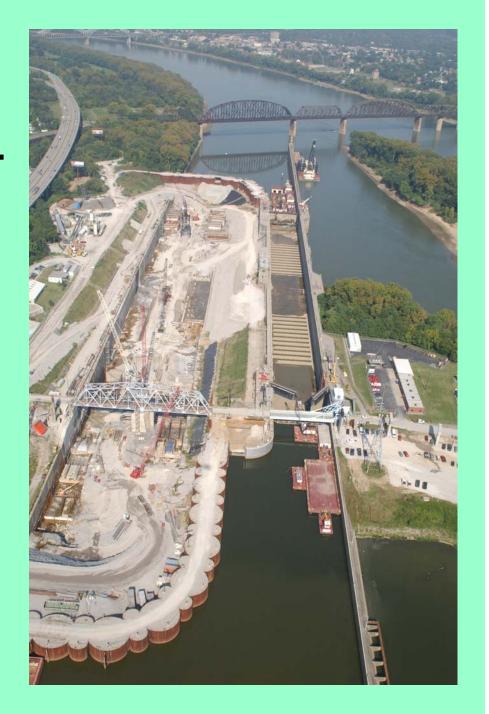
Event Study and Survey Results

Mark Lisney CEIWR-GR

2006 NETS Symposium

12-14 January 2006

www.corpsnets.us



Problem Discovered - Public Notified

- Dive Inspections revealed extensive gate cracking, April-May 2004
- Severe disruption expected
- Meeting with Shippers, Carriers, USCG, and Corps May 27, 2004
- Shippers made case for additional time to prepare
- Closure schedule slipped 6 days
- Closure scheduled for August 9-22, 2004



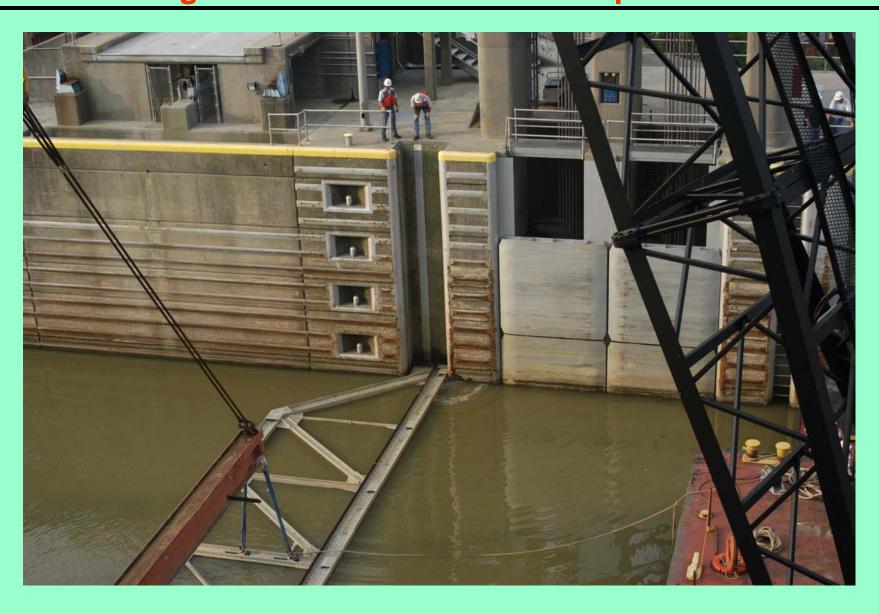
All Parties Prepare for Closure

- Shippers and carriers accelerate shipments as much as possible
- US Coast Guard prepares to declare McAlpine and Cannelton pools Regulated Navigation Areas
- Corps conducts dive inspections every two weeks, fabricates reinforcing plates, organizes additional experienced repair crew, creates web site, plans work activities, reschedules closures at Markland and Meldahl
- Corps, USCG and carriers organize Command Center which will direct traffic during and after closure
- Carriers prepare guidelines for prioritizing loads after lock reopens

Fleet Prepares for Dewatering



McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 August 9 – Bulkheads and Pumps Set



August 10 - Dewatering Begins



McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 August 10 - Gates Cleaned as Dewatering Proceeds



McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 August 12 – Inspection Complete, Welding Begins



McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 Welding Order Pre-marked on Each Plate



McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 August 15 – All Plates Welded in Place



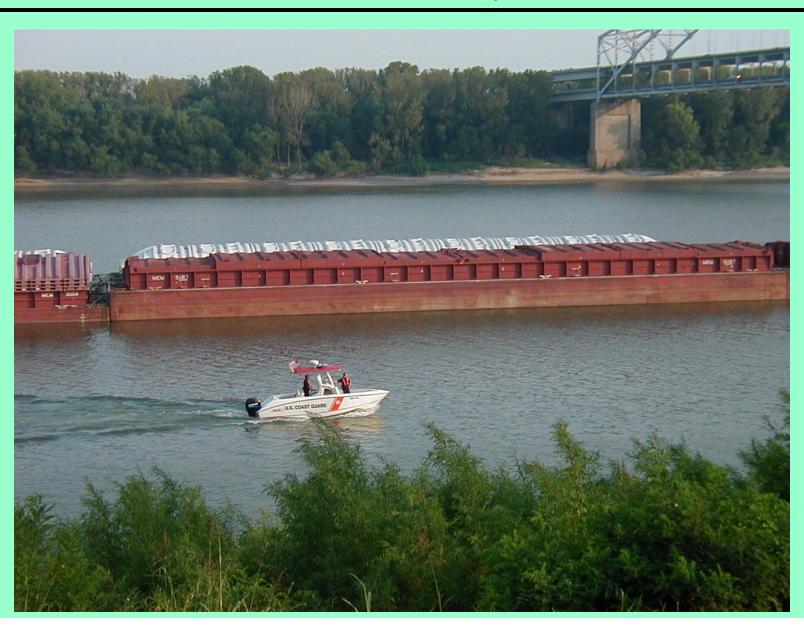
McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 Additional Work While Plates Installed



Dredging During Closure



McAlpine Lock Closure August 2004 US Coast Guard Patrolled Queued Vessels



Command Center Staffed 24/7



At Closure's End

- Closure ended 3 days early
- Only 16 tows in queue at end of closure
- Only one high priority tow was assembled and served at end of closure

Federal – Non Federal Direct Closure Costs

Federal Non-Federal Costs

	Cost		
Corps of Engineers	\$	1,869,000	
US Coast Guard	\$	135,000	
Non-Federal	\$	94,500	
Total	\$	2,098,500	

Industry Surveys – Waterways Council

- Waterways Council conducted pre-closure survey
 - 101 companies contacted
 - 72 responded
 - 54 indicated negative impact
 - 24 severely impacted
 - Primarily chemical and metal manufacturers
 - Coping Strategies
 - Shift Supplier
 - Pre-ship to build inventory
 - Mode shift
 - Unload truck around lock reload
 - Impact would be much more severe without advance notice
 - Impact would be much more severe if closure duration exceeds 2 weeks

Industry Surveys – Waterways Council

- Waterways Council also conducted postclosure survey
- Companies were less willing to respond
- Coping strategies included
 - Pre-shipping with attendant increased inventory and production costs
 - Shipping via alternate mode at increased cost
- Only 27 responded with cost information

Post Closure Surveys – Corps of Engineers

- 60 shippers selected
 - -81% of traffic
- 20 responded
 - 42% of traffic
- Coping Strategies
 - Pre-ship to build stockpile, then wait
 - Several will maintain larger stockpile and/or switch to all-land mode

Post Closure Surveys – Corps of Engineers

- 19 carriers selected
 - 96% of traffic
- 10 responded
 - 73% of traffic

Survey Results

	Corps Survey		WCI Canvas					
	Responses	A	Added Cost	Responses	Α	dded Cost		Total
No/Little Effect	6	\$	-	8	\$	-	\$	-
Stockpiling	6	\$	-	4	\$	179,750	\$	179,750
Mode Shift	6	\$	2,311,871	8	\$	350,881	\$ 2	2,662,752
Waterway Route Shift	2	\$	-	0	\$	-	\$	-
Altered Schedules	3	\$	10,000	12	\$	525,000	\$	535,000
Demurrage	1	\$	220,000	2	\$	10,000	\$	230,000
Other Costs	1	\$	35,000	0	\$	35,000	\$	70,000
Lost Sales	1	\$	40,800	9	\$	665,000	\$	705,800
Vessel Delays	2	\$	1,961,896	0	\$	-	\$1	,961,896
Total		\$	4,579,567		\$	1,765,631	\$6	5,345,198

Questions?



Questions?

